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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial--NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Post-office, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

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MRS. SWISSHELM, THE TRAVELING HORTICULTURIST.

A Visit to Greensburg and Mount Pleasant--Infidelity Among Farmers--No Respect for the Divine Right of Thistles--Pennsylvania Architecture--A Plea for Play Grounds for Children--The College--Mrs. Swisshelm Plants a Tree--which is Now Near Feet--A Tribute to the Late Jas. H. McClelland--A Kind Word for Physicians Who do Not Understand Their Profession.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

From Saltsburg to Greensburg, by rail, is a V, and a long one to get over in two hours; but the Western Pennsylvania and Central Pennsylvania, which unite to form it, are among our first-class lines in time and speed, comfort and safety. I left Saltsburg at 10 A. M. we reached Greensburg at 12 M., met a friend with a light carriage and a fine span of horses, three-fourths Arabian, and started for a twelve-mile drive to Mount Pleasant. We had not made one-third the distance when I was reminded to me that the Creator made Arabia before he made Arabian horses: that it is a level, sandy country, and that the placing of those delicate limbed, leaf-eared, nervous creatures on our steep, rocky mountain range was not His mistake.

The road from Greensburg to Mount Pleasant presents a succession of magnificent landscapes, sweeping views of valley, hill and mountain, of grain fields, meadow and forest, the sight of which might and should expand the narrowest soul into something of liberality.

One thing surprised me greatly--I, the evidence of infidelity among the farmers. Many of them appear to have no respect for the divine right of thistles. There are whole farms, hundreds of acres, on which you might search in vain for one of these distinctly appointed accompaniments of cultivation. Weed, rye, grass and corn in such luxuriance, that one would wonder where the harvest should or could be stored, and not a thistle even in a fence corner, or hedge or any other of the "rubbish plants," which usually follow the tillage of the ground in fulfillment of the curse laid upon it in Eden. Nay, it is impossible to realize that the ground of these farms is cursed by man's labor. Yet, for all the ground is fruitful, is blessed by and becomes more and more of a blessing to the cultivators. Those who have a few thistles on these old farms without a tare, a head of cockle or of rye, so heavy-headed and staunchly stocked as to appear quite unbroken by the telegraphic wires on the virgin soil of Minnesota, and we were assured that the prosperity of the farmers is steady and regular standing of various orthodox churches.

I would respectfully call attention of the authorities of the churches to the fact that people belong, to the 3d of Genesis, 17, 18 and 19: "Cursed is the ground for thy sake. * * * Thorns also, and thistles shall it bring forth to thee," in answer to the lazy, norant, covetous cultivation. No other law laid down in Eden, after the fall, has been more literally and generally fulfilled, and if Christians annul it now, wives will begin to vote that "shall rule over you," of the husband, and we shall have again the rule of the husband, without preserving the rights of the thistles! Their origin is identical, and their commissions were issued out in the same words and words. They must stand or fall together, and if those who are commissioned to exterminate thistles will exterminate thistles with impunity, the original deed of masculine supremacy is not safe or certain to survive from a generation.

Mount Pleasant is beautifully situated on a hill; but its most picturesque feature, the principal street is narrow, and the houses generally built close up to the street line, few of them have yards in front, and hence that would be elegant with a green yard and shrubbery between them and the highway, seem commonplace opening right out on the narrow pavement. When will we protect the rights of children by placing grass and flowers and shade between the home of infancy and the dusty highways of life? The buildings in the town and vicinity are generally good, and where the means would permit, are on that generous, Pennsylvania plan which one seldom sees west of the State, i. e., the wide, center hall, rooms on each side, and L kitchen, which for homestead architecture never has been and never can be equaled. Two story, cock-shipped, hump-backed house, with a wen on one side, a wart on the other, a factory chimney in the middle of the house on the roof, may make an interesting feature in a landscape, but for a house to live in, commend me to the generous old, square-built mansion so do most abound in the rural districts of the Keystone State, and which have many representatives in the Mount Pleasant part of it.

They have a commodious brick college built by the United Brethren, but lately purchased by the Presbyterians. It seems to be in a highly flourishing condition. Young men and women are being educated together in it; and with the usual results, unusual progress in and good behavior among the students. Rev. J. McMillan is President, and has charge of a large and flourishing Presbyterian Church in Mt. Pleasant. He is one of the members of the Reformed Presbyterian Presbytery of Pittsburgh who discontinued from the Synod of that church about Mr. Stuart singing hymns. He soon after left the Synod, and has united with the Presbyterian. When he left his congregation in Allegheny, two years ago, he was the oldest pastor in the city, and so much of usefulness is largely extended in his present place, for both church and college are rapidly growing under his administration.

I lectured in the United Brethren Church, found the latter and his wife both far in advance of the age on the question of woman's place in the world's progress, also quite a number of the old phalanx of freedom, known as working, voting abolitionists. The pro-slavery Democracy rolled Westmoreland with absolute sway. This old region was largely keep-out of the front rank of the place that is moving against all despotisms, and oddly enough, beside them we meet more of those most active in opposition to all of former times, while some of the old guard have gone over to the enemy, and maintain sex caste as earnestly as they once opposed caste in color. The general tone of this latter class in Mt. Pleasant, but hearty hand clasps and welcomes from the old anti-slavery veterans of the old anti-slavery war, as well as from young men and women just enlisting to do battle for the right. My gentlemen was hanging on the outskirts of a highly encouraging. There are those who will water that tree, and dig about it, and see that it bears apples. There is a considerable amount of advance thinking as well as advance farming in Westmoreland, and few if any counties can show more from the growing more rapidly in proportion to the population.

I came by way of the Connellsville Road, which has recently opened a nine mile avenue to grace the agricultural products, the coal and lime of that region. Large coke ovens are being built in many localities. Many coke owners, heretofore, "their hitherto isolated stores to market. The Connellsville road has dropped its mills, come down to meet the people, to be built up on a solid foundation, and making good use.

Coming to your smoky city, I found one house already changed. Mr. McClelland, the anti-slavery co-laborer in the anti-slavery field, James H. McClelland, had been suddenly called from labor to reward. As secretary of an anti-slavery society, he prepared a report of it for the second number of the Pittsburgh *Saturday Visiter*, and all the rest is published. He has largely indebted to his clear head, warm heart, and ready pen for assistance in the labor of love by which Pittsburgh is indebted for keeping up that high standard of patriotism, of orderly resistance to wicked laws, and humane sympathies with the slave, for which she is remarkable. Many a wise word of council, many a staunch, true sentiment he poured into the public ear, which was heard and pondered by thousands who knew not whence it came. On moral questions he was a mighty thinker, in business matters, where trickery, or the power of detecting it was called for, he remained a child until his dying day. "Of such are the kingdom of heaven." His wife, the daughter of Rev. John Black, my beloved old pastor, went over the river of death, where I was to follow him, and I left them one of the few dear friends, tried and true, who, in my native city, had clung to me through good and evil report, and when I found both gone, there was a darker cloud on Pittsburgh than any its smoke can make.

In those days of sorrow, I found a new friend. I found the only darling daughter, little Annie, in her home, a victim to infantile cholera infantum, and every other member of the family save one, ill with it. Itwas buttree weeks since I had seen her throw back the golden glory of her hair, with such inimitable, witching grace, as she put on her resolved little face, which had seen so much sorrow, and through her blue eyes upon the beautiful world around her, since I had watched her self-denial of everything but water, that it was a great grief to see the little waxen house between the immortal occupant. It was doubly sad to think that "it might be" the last time, when the doctor sooner discovered the nature of her disease. As I recall the agony of those days, I find myself wringing her hands and exclaiming, "If I had only known." The case gives a new point to the brutal speech of the jailer, Dr. Bo, who, in the Revolutionary war, recently ordered the lady physicians to go home, but on another appeal to the same authority, with the cause man has resolved to continue to be master.

That branch of the "master class" who forcibly withheld from women the knowledge necessary to the proper care of their own health, and the preservation of the lives of their children, while insolently attempting to confine them to the one business of increasing census returns, are, of all classes of society, the least to be tolerant and opposative. If they did not reap a rich harvest of dollars from the ignorance they cultivate so assiduously, we should see a loss to find motive for the vim with which they oppose the spread of medical knowledge among women. The Medical Association, which has one member who cannot detect and cure diphteria, at this date, has need to defend itself from the time and talent of person who, with the facilities of a great city, permits a patient to die of that disease, is alike unfit for the diploma of the physician or the license of a nurse. No woman is fit to be a wife and mother until she knows more of the laws of life, of health and disease, than one in ten of the practicing physicians, who band together to hide and defend their own ignorance, by preventing the education of those most interested in discovering it.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

A TRUE STORY.

Tragic Fate of a Mining Superintendent.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writing from Nevada, tells this story: On the southern outskirts of the town of Grass Valley is a well-worked and prosperous quartz mine. It was first owned by a company that employed as an agent for its development one of its principal stockholders--an Irishman of great intelligence and ingenuity. He spent his tedious and anxious months in "prospecting" for the lead, sometimes elated with the unmistakable indication, and again, depressed and discouraged at the lack of success. Thus he labored until he had expended all the funds of the Company and his own private means, and it became necessary to make a new assessment upon the stockholders, or abandon the enterprise. Morbidly sensitive to the natural suspicions which either step might awaken as to the motives which urged it, he resolved to work for a few days longer, when, if no better indications appeared, he would make for himself a quick exit out of the world. He laid the resolution before his wife, who fully approved of it, and agreed to share his destiny. The time elapsed without satisfactory results, and the man and wife accepted the alternative without a question. Poison was obtained and administered to the three children and the wife. The husband and woman then quietly watched them through their death struggles and affectionately closed their eyes; then deliberately sat down and wrote out for his business associates a clear and full statement of his operations and final resolution. He expressed his belief in the ultimate success of the venture, if sufficient means and energy were used, but acknowledged that he had not the courage to call for further contributions. After finishing his statement, he adjusted his papers and books, took his opening thought, and followed his family to that country where it is presumed there are no quartz mines, and no joint stock companies to work them. Of course the story has a sequel, and this is it: After decently burying the bodies, the company went to work on the mine, following the clue of their deceased agent, and within a week the lead was struck, and the mine proved to be and is now one of the richest in the State. The best part of this story is that it is literally true.

SPURIOUS MONEY.

List of the Most Dangerous Counterfeit Notes now in Circulation.

It has been ascertained that counterfeit bills on the following banks are being circulated: On the National Bank of Commerce, New York City; $20 and $5 are easily disposed of. The engraving is admirably executed upon first-class paper, and is looked upon as being a very dangerous counterfeit. Ten-dollar bills of the American National Bank, Broadway, New York, are being circulated. They are well executed, but can be detected by the difference of the shading of the large letters. There are two sets of counterfeits issued on the Ninth National Bank, of New York, one of which is good and well executed, and printed on good paper, and very likely to deceive. On the National Bank of the State of New York there are also $20 and $2 counterfeits. One of the counterfeits has the vignette of the letter the title of "Bank" is bad. These bills should be received with great caution to prevent imposition.

There are also counterfeits on the bills of United States Treasury notes, the most prominent being $20 bills of March 3, 1869. These are from the printing and engraving being above the ordinary class, but the shading in the background of the vignettes is too dark. The counterfeits on the 7-30 United States Treasury notes has just come to light, but it does not come up to the second plate, but the imitation is good. Many counterfeits on the Second National Bank have also been rectified in the new plate. There is also a number of Chinese counterfeit Treasury notes of the second issue, so well executed that the best experts can hardly tell the difference between the counterfeit and the genuine. They can only be detected in the defective engraving of the portrait of Lincoln. A large number of $20 bills are also well executed, in several instances have passed as the genuine. Twenty dollar bills of the same denomination, of March 3, 1863, are extensively circulated, the engraving being first class and paper good. There are also a number of $2 and $1 bills, but in these the defective engraving is plainly to be seen, and can easily be detected. Counterfeits of United States legal tender notes of $10 and $1, are quite plentiful, but as the engraving is very coarse they are not readily accepted.

The following is a list of the country notes which are said to be "free" circulation, and a favorable opportunity: $20 bills on the First National Bank of Boston, Mass. These notes are poorly executed, printed on good paper, but are defective on examination with the genuine: $20 on the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia. The counterfeit in this case is very coarse, and can soon be detected by any one accustomed to handling paper money; $20 on the First National Bank of Indianapolis. These notes are well calculated to deceive, and are well printed. The plate used on the $10 bill is also used on the national currency bank notes. $5 on the People's National Bank, Michigan. These are poorly got up. $10s on the Farmer's and Merchants Bank of Fourchkeepsie. These bills are well executed, and printed upon good paper, and will prove a dangerous counterfeit.

The Albany City National Bank counterfeits now are also plentiful, but the engraving is very scratchy compared with the genuine. $10 and $5 Westchester County (new) Bank counterfeit bills are rather coarse, and ought to be detected by the engraved signatures. There are a number of well executed counterfeits on the $10 Union Bank, Landerpark, Utica Central National Bank, for $20, $10 and $5. In addition to these counterfeit notes, there are a number of counterfeit post pieces of different value, while a number of pieces have been split up and filled with platinum.

A Chinese Death Bed.

The Chinese have many customs peculiar to their nation, which strike the "outside barbarian" as being unnatural and strange. Their religious traditions are so deep rooted and so interwoven with superstition as to give little encouragement to missionary laborers. The most striking of these superstitions are those pertaining to the disposition of their dying and dead relatives. Very often the dead bodies of Chinese men and women are found in the untenanted buildings in the Chinese quarter of this city and those unacquainted with their superstitions are prone to set the desertions of dying friends down as acts of selfishness. This, however, is not so, as the Chinese believe that if persons die in a house that they have lived in before their death, their spirits will haunt the places ever after, and give unpleasant evidences of their presence from time to time remain. In order to prevent the manifestations of the restless spirit, as soon as the doctor gives it as his opinion that a patient cannot recover, he is taken to another house and left alone to die. Yesterday a case of this kind was reported to the coroner. A young Chinawoman, who had been given up by her physician to die, was carried by her relatives to an untenanted house on Ella Place, off Pacific, above Dupont. They then dressed her in her best clothing, spread a new matting on the floor, and laid her on it. Then they brought in provisions, meats, fruits, candies, boiled rice, etc., lighted some punks and retired, leaving her alone to await the coming of the common destroyer. During the day she died, and was found last night. Coroner Leidecker was notified to-day, and if he now of the morgue awaiting the further action of the relatives, who will probably leave her to be disposed of by the city as a pauper, precisely their practice in all such cases. Many Chinamen--those of the wealthy classes--do not desert their dead friends, and for the furtherance of this desire there are several hospitals fitted up, in order that those about to die may be removed there until they have paid the debt of nature, after which they are buried with all the ceremonies of the disciples of Confucius.--*San Francisco Bulletin.*

J. J. Brookman, of New York, has sued the proprietors of the Newhall House, Milwaukee, for false imprisonment, claiming $20,000 damages. He was arrested on presenting a supposed fraudulent check for his board, which has since proved to be genuine.

WASHINGTON.

The Real Condition of Accounts of Ex-Collectors.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1871.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Government.

The Treasury Department will issue to-morrow a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the government for the last fiscal year, in round numbers as follows:

Receipts from Customs	$ 206,270,000
Internal Revenue	143,098,000
Public Lands	2,389,000
Miscellaneous	31,567,000
Total Revenue	$ 383,324,000
Expenditures--civil and miscellaneous	69,490,000
War Department	25,800,000
Navy	19,831,000
Indians	7,767,000
Pensions	34,194,000
Net ordinary expenditures	$ 292,177,000
Expended for redemption of loans, Treasury note purchases, bonds for sinking fund, &c	137,735,000
Balance in Treasury, 30d H. 1871	109,917,000

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14, 1871.

Accounts of Ex-Collectors of Internal Revenue.

The attempt made a few days ago to telegraph the revised accounts of ex-collectors of internal revenue, as lately prepared at the Treasury Department, proved an annoying failure; since the ciphers added to show the columns of cents were turned into dollars by the lightning, and so most of the accounts were exactly one hundred times too large; and in several instances several small accounts were run up into millions.

The accounts as given below show the correct condition of the accounts, from the treasury books:

PENNSYLVANIA--DEFALCATIONS.

Fourth District, J. M. Riley	$142,999 33
Fifth District, J. W. Powell	53,192 61
Eleventh District, E. F. Foster	5,118 90
Eighteenth District, J. R. Campbell	4,972 57
Eighteenth District, H. A. Guernsey	11,792 67
Twenty-fourth District, A. Robertson	13,195 22
UNADJUSTED.	
Second District, J. H. Diehl	24,109 54
Third District, W. J. Wainright	53,731 46
Fourth District, A. Cummings	6,000 00
Eighth District, D. Luther	5,605 09
Thirteenth District, B. L. Scott	2,086 93
Fourteenth District, C. H. Shriver	3,139 57
Nineteenth District, J. W. Douglass	2,413 76
Twenty-third District, W. G. McCandless	194 44
Twenty-fifth District, R. L. Brown	2,771 52

OHIO--DEFALCATIONS.

Fourth District, F. W. Wright	$53,674 33
Fourth District, G. A. Raymond	33,151 48
Fourth District, J. W. Frizel	36,326 58
Twelfth District, N. Dewey	7,239 10
UNADJUSTED.	
Second District, S. A. Gourley	$3,572 24
Third District, J. L. Martin	3,884 80
Sixth District, D. Saunders	1,193 34
Eighth District, Eugene Powell	119 69
Fifteenth District, W. P. Richardson	3,350 76

MISSOURI--DEFALCATIONS.

First District, R. Able	$ 77,981 72
Second District, J. B. Manpin	17,212 80
Fifth District, T. T. Crittenden	7,117 15
UNADJUSTED.	
Second District, E. W. Murphy	4,264 24
Second District, W. M. Hamilton	4,091 71
Third District, H. Martin (paid)	14,344 71
Fifth District, J. A. McCulloch	78 98
INDIANA--DEFALCATIONS.	
First District, A. Lewis	$ 11,440 19
Second District, H. Crawford	2,150 86
Fourth District, J. L. Yates	33,928 03
Fourth District, D. C. Chipman	7,664 07
UNADJUSTED.	
Fourth District, J. M. Martin (paid)	14,244 27
Fifth District, J. A. McCulloch	78 98
ILLINOIS--DEFALCATIONS.	
Fifth District, A. R. Sanderson	$ 5,830 67
Seventh District, C. Cunningham	8,812 71
Ninth District, S. Cheek	4,114 99
Twelfth District, W. C. Flagg	17,690 56
Thirteenth District, C. Ridgely	5,258 42
UNADJUSTED.	
Fourth District, J. Grimshaw	$ 1,579 30
Sixth District, A. H. Bryant	2,005 47
Ninth District, J. C. Haworth	4,543 21
Ninth District, D. H. Wilson (paid in full)	275 20
Ninth District, L. F. Ross	998 90

Mine Disaster.

Explosion of Fire Damp at Pittston.

Seventeen of Twenty Men in the Eagle Mine Probably Suffocated--Only Three Escape Uninjured.

PITTSTON, PA., August 14.--A fire damp explosion occurred this morning in the Eagle shaft, by which Benjamin Davis was instantly killed and twenty workmen were imprisoned behind the debris, with no means of escape until it shall be cleared away. The men are probably dead, or will be before reached.

Of the twenty men working in the mine, sixteen were employed on a new gangway, and are imprisoned by the fallen roof. Three others working in other parts of the mine escaped uninjured.

AUGUSTA, August 14.--The bodies of five of the victims of the Division disaster have been recovered. A large force of men are at work removing the debris, and every effort is being made to recover the bodies of the others, who are known to be twelve in number.

COREA

The Second Day's Fight--Killing of Lieut. McKee--Insulting Letters to Admiral Rogers--Plan of the Corean Government to Surprise and Capture the Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 13.--Following is the news per steamer Japan: All is quiet in Japan. Immense improvements are being made in Yeddo, including the widening and deepening of canals, railways, new barracks, and a new place for public parade. A tremendous typhoon did great damage at Kiushiu.

In the second battle of the American squadron with the Coreans, the latter had six thousand men miserably armed with jingalls. Their bullets all fell short, while the deadly practice of the American guns told fearfully among them. Lieut. McKee, landing, under cover of rank vegetation and the shoulder of a hill, the Americans advanced within one hundred and twenty yards of the forts before they came in range of the Corean muskets. They then charged desperately to the last, and Lieutenant McKee was killed as he entered the embrasure. When the Americans were in the int renchments the Coreans succumbed, and a number of prisoners were taken, among whom was the Commander-in-Chief who was badly wounded, the Commander-in-Chief having been killed in the fight.

The American forces bivouacked in the forts the next day, demolished the citadel, spiked all the guns, and then left, returning to the fleet at midnight. Two days later the Coreans sent on board a letter filled with most abusive and insulting language, and refusing to have any intercourse with the ministers of any nation. They, however, sent to know what he should do with the prisoners. The reply was returned that they were correct A. Well, there are different ways in which the temperature might vary, and a kind of separation might be effected between the two extremes of cold and warm might be deeper.

Q. Supposing that a boat with fifty-inch cylinder and nine feet stroke started from Staten Island with water in the boiler, do you think that that water that was in the boiler to-day in Yeddo it could remain there still? A. I can conceive of circumstances under which it could never get there at all; at other times happens that the heat is drawn away so quickly that the fire goes out; there might be ashes piled up around it, but not sufficient to be taken as the occasion than usual.

By Mr. Hill--Supposing that the water should be anywhere high, would the sudden careening of the boat have a tendency to agitate the water? A. Undoubtedly.

By General Belknap--You don't think the water in the bottom of that boiler was cold? A. I have no doubt it was down to 39.

Q. And up at the top? A. From 269 to 272.

Q. What would be the difference of expansion there? A. Square inch of wrought iron having 2,000 square inches superficial. It is supposed in length 1-5,000 part of its length, and an equal expansion of 1-5,000 part between one inch and the other, there was sufficient difference of temperature in this boiler to have created a tension of the bottom sheets of 50,000 pounds, and to the top sheets of 100 pounds; there was not more than 35,000 or 40,000 pounds, and the rivets would have given way.

By Mr. Hill--Where would you look for this breaking due to differentiation of temperature? A. Near the rivet holes in the boiler; this is another point of defect. Two Englishmen and one German engaged in saving material from the wrecked Georgia schooner Thomas, on the James Hall Islands, were captured by the Coreans, bound hand and foot, slung on bamboos and packed off to the interior. The British fleet has gone from Japan to inquire into the matter.

The Mohamedan insurrection in North China is still formidable.

All the quiet and the citizens have determined to form a joint stock whaling company to compete with American whalers in those waters.

All is quiet at Fiji. The government is working satisfactorily.

TITUSVILLE, PA.

Another Rum-Incited Murder--James Hetherton Fatally Stabbed by John McDonald.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., August 14, 1871.

James Hetherton was murdered to-night on Franklin street, in this city, by John McDonald. Both were intoxicated and got into a quarrel, which terminated in a fight, when McDonald drew a knife and stabbed Hetherton five times, killing him almost instantly. McDonald surrendered himself and was locked up. Hetherton was about fifty-five years of age, and leaves a wife in Dunkirk, N. Y. Two of his daughters reside here.

Yankee Ingenuity Outdone.

The proprietor of a cigar store on Eighth avenue, New York, has hit upon the one and the only idea displayed genius in the management of a little affair of pecuniary profit far exceeding in cleverness the refreshing inventiveness of the New England gentleman of clock and wooden nutmeg notoriety. He had stationed in front of his establishment a wooden effigy, resembling the form and features of a rather mild Indian chieftain. During the riot the cigar shop was literally perforated, the balls passing through the window shutters and heavy panels of the door; but the effigy escaped. having been whisked inside a short time before the musketry began to rattle along the avenue. On the day thousands, attracted by the warlike appearance of the figure, swarmed the worthy German's store, and he drove a brisk trade. Some ingenious person the wonderful fact that Oscola, Tecumseh or Blackhawk, as he chose to call him, had escaped the rain of death unharmed. A happy thought slowly seized possession of the cigar man. Black Hawk was introduced into the window, and the delighted Teuton, in the early hours of the next morning, kept up a brisk fire from small arms until the Indian was very much like the Swiss cheese, riddled with the bullets. Thus covered with honorable wounds, Black Hawk was borne to his wonted station to advertise his owner's wares. Never did there such a demand for relics, and the results of the morning's pistol practice were eagerly picked from the Indian's body, and sold with rapidity at from seventy-five cents to one dollar per ball. Notwithstanding a month has elapsed since the riot, the most arduous exertions and the crowds of trophy-hunters who have thronged the cigar man's, it seems impossible ever to get all the bullets out of that poor Indian, and indeed it is hinted that the German wheels Black Hawk into the back yard regularly every morning, and puts him through a terrific course of peppering.

UNBIASSED TESTIMONY.

Honest Tributes from Honest Men--How America Appears to European Patriots--A Lesson for Our Own Croakers.

In striking contrast to the mournful twaddle of the opposition press respecting the fatal speed at which the Government of this country is lapsing toward imperialism, dictatorship and unbiassed power, are the remarkable words of Frederick Hecker, the illustrious German revolutionist, who, after the failure of the popular rising in 1848-9, fled to this country, became a farmer in Illinois, and upon the outbreak of the rebellion raised a regiment with which he fought through the war. At a recent German peace festival at Trenton, Illinois, in an eloquent oration which has since been eagerly read and warmly applauded by the German people on both sides of the Atlantic, he complimented his adopted country, and paid his respects to certain foreign carpet-baggers who abide here for a time, and then go back to Europe to disseminate us, in the following hearty manner. He said:

"But let it be a consolation to you, my friends, that these traitors add their potsherds for ostracizing this republic, for the law of our European leader and tipstaff, as well as his liege lord and master, are only of three kinds. There either those who, filled with admiration of their own importance and superiority, shrank from going to our West, where grizzly gloves are not so scarce and the manners still so unartificial, so unrefined, and therefore remained stuck in the seaports of the East, which were more in accordance with the manners they made with less sweat and toil, and who, after taking a look at the Union through New York Tammany spectacles, went home to mother--or those on whom the shell of European customs has grown as firm as the shell on the crab, and who, therefore, thought of nothing but going back as soon as they had secured the intimacy of Mr. Dolar, or they belong to the class of rogues disappointed on both sides of the Atlantic, because their ideal condition of life was one in which there was all possible enjoyment with the least possible work.

"These croakers go back to the old world, and with supreme indifference we see them trudge off to whence they came. They feel happier, forsooth, among sots and court lacqueys than among us. But one thing we say to these detractors: You have sat down between two chairs; those vonder reproach you with sympathies, and we do not forget to them, and we disown you. Away! Stand not upon the order of your going, but go instant once. Scram off. This nation here is developing itself more and more. Its future is the future of the great republic of every nation on the globe. In spite of home faults in administration and policy, faults inseparable from human nature, this nation possesses, and of all the States of the world, ours is the only one working in accordance with God, while others heap deficit on deficit, loan upon loan.

In this connection it is also interesting to read what another eminent German, who has had the best opportunities for observation, has to say about it. In an article published in the Leipzig *Gartenlaube*, a periodical of the highest standing, Herr Coven writes:

"In Germany very singular views prevail in reference to the honesty of the Americans. If it is customary there to ascribe to every American very lax notions about honesty, this arises from the fact that fraud frequently occurs here, and that officials will cheat 'Uncle Sam,' but there are many dishonest officials in all parts of the world, and there would probably be more there yet than in America, if the confidence or carelessness were as great there as it is here. In fact, I must say for myself, that I have been highly astonished to hear so seldom of official peculations, considering the great carelessness and the proportionate increase of temptation. To transfer a million from one locality to another in Germany, a company of soldiers would undoubtedly be considered as escorts. In Washington such sum is not even dreamed of.

"I have now been six years in America, and in that period all the prejudices I brought over with me in regard to the character of the Americans have vanished, and given way to sincere respect and admiration. It is true, in Europe one meets with more social polish, more refined manners, and more elegant conversation; but, when comparisons, although they may improve the external appearance are not resorted to, one soon learns to see the natural character. It has been my fortune to reside in many and divers countries, but I candidly avow that I enjoyed myself in the United States more than any other nation.

"In the American character, either public or private, there is no trace of pettiness. Everybody feels conscious of being his own master, and that there is nobody above him, but the law, which he sees as an integral part of the sovereign people, has made for himself. This consciousness, and the ideas resulting therefrom, tend to foster in the people, for the reason that the Germans do not understand the Americans, and vice versa.

When educated and intelligent foreigners--men who from their youth have waged war against whatever hindered manhood, manacled the press, muzzled free speech, or parred the passage of liberal and progressive ideas, with unconquerable and hearty testimony to the character of our country and its institutions, one would naturally think that even a Democrat who had been born and reared under these influences of liberty and education might also, at intervals, find a good word to say. Yet we do not hear of them.

THE LATE SENATOR McDOUGALL.

A Remarkable Speech and a Terrible Commentary.

The memory of the late Senator McDougall is doubtless fresh in the minds of many. Gifted, eloquent, affable and accomplished, the life and soul of social assemblies, he had one failing which clung to him like the Nessus, and bore him to his doom. What it was, the following remarkable speech, delivered in the United States Senate during a debate on Senator Wilson's resolution to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol, will show. Here is the speech:--

Mr. President--It was once said that there are as many lunatics at large as there are in the asylums. I am willing to admit the truth of the remark. I had occasion some years since to discuss, with a reverend Doctor of Divinity from the State which has the honor to claim Robert R. Reath, of the President of this body. While I was discussing with him, a lot of vile rascalions invited me to join them at the Ebbitt House, where, over a glass of wine, a reverend gentleman in whose presence I then was, in a sort of apology for himself, remarked that the reverend doctor: "Do not understand that I decline to go and join those young men at the bar because I intend to commence to drink now, for it is not my habit to drink always in the front, and not behind the door. He looked at me for the purpose of my interrogation. I then asked him, "Doctor, what was the first miracle worked by our great Master?" He hesitated. I then said to him, "Was it not at the wedding in Galilee, where he converted water into wine at a marriage feast?" He answered in the affirmative. "After the ark had floated on the tempestuous seas for forty days and nights, and as it descended upon the dry land, what was the first thing that Noah, our reverend Noah, He said he did not know exactly. "Well," said I, "did he not plant a vine?" Yes, he remembered it then.

I asked him, "Do you remember any great poet that ever illustrated the human family, or any matter that did not dignify the use of wine, from old Homer down?" He did not. I asked, "Do you know any great philosopher who ever wrote in favor of the exhilaration of his intelligence?" "Do you think, Doctor, that Jesus Christ, upon pecuniary basis of bread and cork, could get up into the superior regions--into the ethereal?" No, he must

Take some high Olympus,
And mighty mood in Valhalla.

I said to him again: "Doctor, you are a scholarly man, and remember the beautiful Latin salutation of Yale: do you remember Plato's Symposium?" No, he remembered not. I then said to him, on occasion when Agathe, having won the prize of Tragedy at the Olympic games at Corinth, on coming back in glory and triumph, he gave a splendid aristocracy of that city, for it was a proud triumph to Athens to win the prize of Tragedy. They got together, and they had a feast, and they said: "Now we have been every night for these last six nights drinking, but to-night we will not drink, however, sent to know what he should do with the prisoners. The reply was returned that they were correct. Two days later he set them at liberty. He sent two messages ashore, but the Corean authorities refused to receive them, and as much as his head was worth to send them, and no use to attempt to communicate further with them. On the fifth day thereafter, they then sent a formal protest that his mission was a peaceful one, and that the attack on the forts was a battle to cause. The Washington, Monocacy and Palos will return to Shanghai. He docked the rest of the squadron, and China awaits further instructions. One hundred thousand rations were issued to the Coreans, who fought like men. The weapons were wretched old flintlocks, and cutlasses made of soft iron, which bent like old iron. They were dressed in armor of bamboo and cotton, padded so that only rifle balls could penetrate it, the swords producing no effect. The documents captured showed that the Corean government had planned the surprise of the American fleet, and that they were astonished at the failure of the forts to annihilate the foreign vessels at the first fire. The expedition has not accomplished any change in the relations of the two countries, and Minister Low and the squadron will await further instructions from Washington before proceeding further with hostilities. Twelve native Christians, who were alongside the Admiral's flagship in a junk, begged to be taken to Shanghai, and also that their luck be explained to the Chinese. The wounded natives of the native authorities, who would thereby discover from what village they came and punish their relatives. All the prisoners were liberated.

The English colonial press denounce the return of the Coreans as a confession of weakness and a fact of defeat. Two Englishmen and one German engaged in saving material from the wrecked Georgia schooner Thomas, on the James Hall Islands, were captured by the Coreans, bound hand and foot, slung on bamboos and packed off to the interior. The British fleet has gone from Japan to inquire into the matter.

The Mohamedan insurrection in North China is still formidable.

All is quiet and the citizens have determined to form a joint stock whaling company to compete with American whalers in those waters.

All is quiet at Fiji. The government is working satisfactorily.

THE TEMPERANCE POLITICIANS.

Inharmonious State Convention--The Nominations--Interrogatory Letter and Replies of Republican Candidates--The Democratic Candidates Fail to Respond.

The State Temperance Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday--called for the purpose of taking independent action and nominating a State ticket--was of a decidedly inharmonious character. General Joshua T. Owen withdrew, making a statement deprecating the movement, as also did Dr. Coates, Rev. Mr. Coombs, Mr. Pyen and others. These "bolters," as they were termed, were charged with acting in bad faith, by speaking on the floor against the Convention without offering to compromise or harmonize. A committee on platform and nominations having been appointed, consisting of H. D. McGaw, of Allegheny, George F. McFarland, of Dauphin, E. H. Rauch, of Lancaster, S. S. Kaufman, of Schuylkill, Hon. Mr. White, of Mercer, Mr. Augee, of Montgomery, and R. A. Johnson, of Perry, it was resolved that nominations be referred to this Committee. Barr Scandgrove of Lancaster, and E. H. Wheeler, of Mercer, were appointed a committee to wait upon the Democratic and James M. Sharp, of Oil City, were appointed to wait upon the Republican. Robert R. Reath, the Republican candidate for Surveyor General, and also Captain Cooper, the Democratic candidates, were also present.

Mr. E. H. Rauch desired to read letters from Col. Stanton and Col. Beath in answer to interrogatories. This was objected to by Col. McFarland, who suggested that the letters should be confided to the committee. This was assented to, and the Convention took a recess. The statement was that Col. Beath had been telegraphed to repeatedly to accept the nomination, but answered that he was in the hands of the Republican Executive Committee, having accepted the nomination of the Republican State Convention.

At the afternoon session the Committee reported resolutions nominating Barr Scandgrove, of Lancaster, for Auditor General, and E. A. Wheeler, of Mercer, for Surveyor General. The report was adopted.

THE LETTER OF INTERROGATION.

The following is a copy of the letter of interrogation addressed to all the candidates now before the people:

A number of prohibitionists have united in a call for a State Convention at Harrisburg, on August 9, 1871. The enclosed circular states the objects of the same. It is not an open question whether we shall unite upon candidates now before the people for Auditor General and Surveyor General, but whether new and independent candidates will be

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HEMPHILL, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACH, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

CORONER.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Pittsburgh.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

TEMPERANCE AND POLITICS AMONG THE GERMANS.

The Philadelphia *Post*, a Republican journal, lately expressed the opinion that Temperance Reform can be successfully carried out only by the general organization of the friends of the cause, in connection with the Republican party, which, said our contemporary, is pledged to support all moral reforms. As evidence of the sympathy of the party with Temperance Reform, it referred to the course of leading Republican members in the last session of the Legislature concerning the Local Option Bill, a measure which was opposed by every Democratic member of the Lower House, and was suppressed by the Committee, consisting chiefly of Democrats, to whom it was referred by the Senate. With reference to the truth or error of the *Post's* allegation regarding the relations of the Republican party to the subject of reform in general, or the Temperance Reform in particular, we say nothing at present. We now mention the subject merely to note the use which some of the Democratic newspapers are making of the statement. The disgust, or even the abhorrence, with which their party looks upon reforms of all kinds is well known. The Temperance Reform is naturally, and for sufficient reasons, especially odious in the sight of sound Democrats, and it is perhaps not remarkable that they readily assume the wide prevalence of a fellow-feeling on that subject. It is, therefore, not surprising that our neighbor, the Pittsburgh *Post*, hails the statement of its Philadelphia namesake as a concession of the most damaging political character. Having quoted the certificate according to which the Republican party is pledged to promote all reforms, the *Post* with manifest exultation asks, "How does this please the Germans of this county?" To this insolent and impertinent inquiry of our Democratic neighbor, an answer is returned in the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt* of yesterday. This, as many of our readers know, is an ably edited and independently conducted Republican journal, and is, no doubt, well qualified to represent the opinions of the Germans of the county. Of its response to the *Post* we translate the most important passages as likely to be interesting to our readers:

"Temperance" says the *Volksblatt* "as it is agitated in America, is according to German apprehension bunkum. To one it is necessary to protect the plague of drunkenness, which yearly exacts tens of thousands of victims and brings unutterable misery on multitudes of families, is laudable, is a duty. Through the passion for drink too many households are poisoned and turned into hells, while they should be fountains of refreshment on the wilderness journey of life. So far the Germans are completely at one with the American temperance men. The evil is beyond question, one of the greatest which ought to be combated. But in reference to the means for the attainment of the end, the Germans differ wholly from the American temperance men. The latter would utterly forbid the enjoyment of spirituous drinks because of the abuse, because the use would get rid of the abuse. The Germans hold this means to be on the one side childish, on the other side tyrannical. They are unable to perceive why the majority should be compelled to forego a rational enjoyment, because a minority abuse it, and they find the reason for abstinence insufficient. With the same or still better right, the manufacture and the sale of knives and pistols might be prohibited. The mastery of mankind reaches indeed so far, indulgence in spirituous drinks rests upon a general want. As we can hardly change human nature, it is for the best to satisfy the want in a way which is in the least possible degree offensive to genuine humanity. This is effected, on the one hand, by educating men to moral self-control; on the other hand, by substituting for the deleterious means of gratifying the want, those which are better—(for strong liquors are unwholesome food) and wholesome wine, beverages which animate and cheer without changing the man into the wild beast.

Of the hypocrisy which is connected with American temperance, and which not seldom substitutes for the devil of Strong Liquor the Beelzebub of opium, we would not here make any mention, though precisely this side of American temperanceism makes it especially repulsive and contemptible to the Germans. We know well enough that the Republican party contains much temperance men than the Democratic. That the latter party, however, is not entirely free from them is shown by innumerable indications. *Temperanceism* is a common American disease which prevails in all political parties—here more, there less; a fact not lessened by the conduct of the Democrats in the last Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The increasing tendency toward canting hypocrisy in the Republican party has not been injured it with the Germans. But still the Democrats must not fancy that the Germans will blindly run over to them so long as they are not agreed among themselves, whether hitch their horse to a tree before end or the back end of the wagon. It is an insult to the Germans when people insinuate that to them the temperance question is the highest point of view in reference to the general politics of the country. It is an affront to say that a glass of beer is to the German-American what the sack of oats is to the old nag. The German drinks his pint readily enough, and in general bears it well enough, but for it he does not sell his sense of freedom, as Jacob sold his birth-right for a lentil porridge. The Democratic press may as well abandon all such notions. The German-American will not be driven with the whip to look at the politics of their new home simply through the beer glass. They are in general not so "terrified" as many people believe them to be. One who got the better of Know Nothingism is not going to let himself be intimidated by Temperanceism."

No comment is necessary, unless to say that some of the foregoing remarks, borne in mind and understood in their spirit, would save some professional politicians much vain labor.

DOCTOR GREELEY.

Amherst College lately conferred the academical degree of LL. D. on Mr. HORACE GREELEY, an act which has seemed to strike some newspaper writers as somehow, or for some reason improper. So much at least may be inferred from the manner in which a few of them record the incident, a slight sneer or a note of wonder being unmistakably disclosed in tone, if not in words. In the absence of all qualifications for setting these dissatisfied people right, we may say that to our poor apprehension the degree of Doctor of Laws seems to have been seldom more properly or more worthily bestowed. To confer on Mr. GREELEY the degree of M. A., that is to declare him a master of arts, would be manifestly improper. The editor of the *Tribune* is well known not to possess the kind of knowledge which the title suggests and implies, and the diploma testifying to such acquisitions on his hand, by educating men to moral self-control; on the other hand, by substituting for the deleterious means of gratifying the want, those which are better—(for strong liquors are unwholesome food) and wholesome wine, beverages which animate and cheer without changing the man into the wild beast.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, August 19, 1871.

THE MINE DISASTER.

Seeking for the Bodies of Victims.

An Inquest to be Held To-day—The Bodies to be Interred in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

PITTSTON, PA., August 14.—At the present time it is difficult to estimate the full damage caused by the explosion, but it is not believed any of the men at work in the mine will be recovered alive. In the entering chamber, where the explosion occurred, a fallen rock was first found which laid nearly across a car completely blocking up one side and leaving space on the other side just sufficient for a man to force himself through. Some distance further on there was another fall of rock which completely filled the passage, and beyond this the men are walled so completely in that all attempts have proved of persistent labor to reach them. Volunteers are now at work endeavoring to get around this fallen rock so that they can reach the entombed miners, but the density of black damp prevents them from proceeding the work with much effect. They are continually being brought up in an exhausted condition, but their place are immediately supplied by other volunteers, and the work goes on unremittingly. All that mortals can do is being done to rescue the unfortunates, but only blackened, disfigured remnants of mortality have thus far rewarded the toilers. As the outside the scene is heartrending in the extreme. Thousands of sympathizing friends and relatives of miners are present rendering all the assistance possible under the circumstances. Women and children are weeping, wringing their hands and manifesting grief for the last, awaiting with an anxious and hopeless expectation each new report from the entombing pit. The women are anxious to learn what they can to minister to the wants of the exhausted volunteers as they are brought, one by one, above ground back from the mouth of the pit. Great coffins and steaming coffee are ready, and all known restoratives are on hand, but as yet they have not been called into requisition. Other display sympathy with the bereaved friends who are mourning for their dead. This scene has been nearly enacted, as it was known it would be filled with black damp, and yet it was considered safe, and has been constantly worked since the explosion of the strike, although not at its full capacity.

Twelve feet of gas was found in the heading, just off the gangway, which had been removed a day or two previous with naked lights, and the men at second work have caused another and worse explosion, involving a loss of at least three lives during the fore part of the night. Those assuming charge have ordered the pumps removed. The water has been forced down the shaft, thus helping to increase the volume of pure air and expel the foul.

Superintendent Kendrick and Inspector Bedwitt are preparing to descend into the mine, but should they find the expectations of replenishing the vacuum with pure air realized, they will hasten to work to draw away the debris necessary to reach the imprisoned miners before morning.

The following persons are known to have been in the mine at the time of the accident: David Harris, James Morgan, Thomas Lewis, John Evans, Benjamin Davis, Robert Hughes, Benjamin Williams, Edward Owen, John Morgan, Richard Owen, M. Quinley and Martin Mangan. There are many who profess as to the cause of the disaster, but the general opinion is that it is due to the explosion of fire damp, the first intimation of which was the rumbling being the rattling and jostling of the descending car by the air rushed out of the shaft with such velocity as force moment to stop it.

Midnight.—Three volunteers have already taken ill miserable, and no further attempts will be made before daylight. Five bodies only have been taken out. Two of them, Thomas Lewis and Benjamin Morgan and D. Harris were recovered from the mine.

PITTSTON, PA., August 15.—The last body was taken out of the Eagle shaft about four o'clock this morning. Work was continued all day yesterday, and up to midnight last night only five had been taken out. About this time the mine inspector put a stop to all proceedings, in order to ventilate the mine, so that those going down could work without danger. A stream of water was turned in, and a passage was arranged by means of doors, so that a current of fresh air could be circulated throughout the mine, which soon removed the fire-damp which suffocated seventeen men, or those of that number who were not killed outright.

About half-past two this morning were discovered and brought up by Martin Mason, who after diligent search finally found and brought to the mouth of the shaft the remaining three.

The funerals will be held to-morrow at Odd Fellows' cemetery. A jury has been impanelled to sit on coroner, and an inquest will be held Friday morning at ten o'clock. Meantime a committee which has been appointed will examine the mine and give evidence before the jury as to the cause of the accidents. The victims have been carried to their homes and placed in coffins ready for interment to-morrow.

It is not known, and most likely never will be, exactly how the men came to their death—whether all were instantly killed by the explosion, or whether they were stunned and overcome by the after-damp, choke-damp. One or two bodies were badly burned, and others considerably bruised.

Following are the names of the seventeen victims: Miners—Benjamin Davis, Evan E. Jones, Thomas Legsion, James Morgan, David Harris, David Owens, James Jones, John Morgan, Thomas Hooper and Charles Price. Driver boys—Richard Owens, John Morgan and Moses Morris. Laborers—Benjamin Williams, Patrick Quinlan and Robert Hughes. Runner, Edward Owens.

PITTSTON, PA.

Investigation of the Disaster—Had the Mine Ever Been Inspected?

PITTSTON, August 16.—The investigation as to the cause of the mine disaster will take place either to-day or to-morrow. The Inspector states it as his opinion that the cause is in doubt, whether it was not caused by a fallen rock in an adjoining passage. Mr. Sims, a member of Pittston coal company superintendent, thinks that the accumulation of fire damp had been standing in some unapproachable part of the mine some time, and the fall of coal forced the gas upon the naked lamp, causing the explosion and throwing down an immense amount of coal or rock, which disarranged the proper working of the airways on which the miners depend, vitally. A statement is made that an inspection has been made also either by Inspector Blewitt, the mine inspector, or by his predecessor, Nicholas. Blewitt says that he is anxious to have a thorough examination made, as there are various ways by which the explosion could have been caused. There is no evidence that the men died by the concussion of the explosion, even when found did not present the evidence of having survived long after the explosion. The son of David Owens, Richard, was found clasped in his father's arms. The boy was dreadfully burned, and the father was not.

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA.

Severe Wind Storm—A Man Killed by the Fall of a Smoke-Stack—Eight Derricks Blown Down.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA., August 16, 1871.

During a heavy wind storm this afternoon, eight of the oil derricks belonging to Beers & Corain were blown down. Adam Hatfield, an employe, was instantly killed by a smoke-stack striking him, breaking his neck. The storm amounted to almost a hurricane.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A clump of mulberry trees in front of a private residence in Atlanta, Georgia, about five years ago, became the resort of a few martins, but yearly the number has rapidly increased until now the trees contain the nightly collection of birds is almost innumerable. During the day not a martin can be seen in the limits of Atlanta, but about six o'clock they can be seen coming by hundreds from all directions, and hover high in the air over the roost until the whole force seems to be collected. At dusk the black cloud of birds that spreads over the acres of space gradually settles toward the earth and pours a rapid stream of martins into the tree-tops, which in a few minutes are literally down. In the morning the birds fly away in every direction, and spread over Georgia and the neighboring states in search of their daily food.

The Postoffice Department has just made a decision in reference to the titles that may be placed on the new stamped envelopes, which are furnished with printed addresses. It is held that honorary prefixes, such as "Judge," "Colonel," "Professor," "Reverend," "Doctor," &c., by which an individual is generally known and styled in his community may be printed on the envelopes, but that no suffixes, such as "A. B.," "A. M.," "M. D.," &c., can be allowed.

Nearly all the gold sent East from San Francisco now comes through the mail bags—put up in small boxes weighing from two to three pounds each, and each box sent as a registered letter. The reason for this is a very good one, namely, that the cost of transportation is about one per cent., while the express companies charge five. It is stated that about one hundred thousand dollars in gold pass daily through the Omaha postoffice.

The facilities that immigrants have of reaching the interior cities in this country, after their arrival at seaports, have been much improved. Instead of being dumped out in some great, noisy, crowded barracks, with little accurate information relative to the railroad routes, and in danger of various kinds of imposition, arrangements on some of the lines are so perfected that persons in foreign countries may purchase tickets and have their baggage directly to their place of destination in this country. For instance, the emigrant by the Bremen line reaches Baltimore, and proceeds directly to the Baltimore and Ohio cars without any vexatious delay, and having his baggage check in his pocket, is given himself no concern. So expeditious is this, that when the North America reached Baltimore on last Monday one week ago, her emigrant passengers immediately took the cars, and on Wednesday morning at eight o'clock were at their new homes in Chicago.

If one may believe the Richmond, Va., *Whig*, there is now on exhibition in that city a curiously shaped bamboo rock. Holding it in a position, with one clearly defined in outline and recognizable at a glance, a lamb's head and three cows' heads. Reversing it, a sheep's head appears to view, exact and faithful to nature as if carved by some skilful hand. The models of two African soldiers, a horse's head, a greyhound's, a bull dog's, a squirrel sitting on a stump, a tobacco worm, complete this strange jumble of representations of animal life.

Lightning played some queer and rather disagreeable pranks in and about the house of Sylvester Preston, at Antrim, N. H. During a thunder-storm a bed in the L part on fire, and tearing out the north side of the house, came out through the barn, where a horse was kilted and the ground plowed up. Another current went through the sitting-room, took off the top of a table at which two boys were sitting, and tossed it half way across the room, without injuring the women, threw the looking-glass into a bed room opposite, then went out between the windows, tearing the woodwork completely away, and whirling one of the ladies from the sitting-room through the parlor, in a manner which she said seemed like dying.

The first teetotaler in the Kingdom of Great Britain, it appears from an english paper, is still living. His name is John Barnes, and he is a Quaker, seventy-five years of age. He has been for many years an employee on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railroad, but is now superannuated. He has received a silver medal for his merit as first teetotaler, and now it is proposed that all the brethren of that ilk in United Kingdom should contribute a penny a piece as a testimonial to the old king of teetotalers, thereby providing liberally for his declining years the "cup that cheers, but not inebriates." The worthy old Quaker has not been equal y abstinent in all things, having been married four times, and living now with a young wife and a family.

It is stated that the total amount of the bequest of Horatio Ward, the wealthy American who died in London recently, to Soldiers' Homes in this country will be about $800,000. The subscriptions in aid of the German widows and orphans or the late war, paid to the Consul General of North Germany at this port amount to $350,000. These are good examples of the liberality of our people.

At Heidelberg, in Germany, there is not a language, ancient or modern, without its competent professor to teach it to all comers. A Japanese student, unable to speak a word of German, found there on his arrival a teacher able to converse and give him lessons through the medium of his own language.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 16, 1871.

The placing of the new five per cent bonds with influential firms in this country and in Europe, and the proposed calling in and canceling large amounts of the five-twenty bonds, will have the effect of stimulating investment in good railway bonds, which pay higher rates of interest and are comparatively safe, and are selling at about twenty per cent. below government bonds. Many of this class of bonds are already well accredited abroad, and it may reasonably be expected that a considerable per centage of the amount of government 5-20 bonds redeemed in gold and refunded in the Treasury Department will find its way into railway, municipal and county bonds, which will yield a larger income to the holder.

—Messrs. fra B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1880	117½	117½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113½	114
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114	114½
Currency 6s	113½	113½
Gold	112½	112½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112½
United States 6s of 1881	116½
United States 5-20s of 1862	114½
United States 5-20s of 1864	114½
United States 5-20s of 1865	114½
United States 5-20s, new	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114½
Union Pacific Railroad	88¾
Central Pacific Railroad	98½
Warrants Pacific	75

—Gold recovered from its apparent weakness this morning, and was steady at the advanced fraction. The gold interest payments by the Treasury on the 1st of September, on account of the 10-40 bonds, will be under $5,000,000, and there is no prospect in view of the large absorption of gold for customs, of any increase in the supply until November, unless the Secretary should increase his sales. The New York *Express* thinks it evident "the gold market is at the mercy of 'Communes,' 'Syndicates' and 'Combinations,' and that cash gold can be periodically squeezed to the detriment of the entire business of the country, by the consequent demoralization of the foreign exchanges, and in view of this condition of affairs the Gold Room is liable to be the scene of more activity, and possibly frequent fluctuations, in the future. In regard to the foreign exchanges, it is proper to state that they have been affected to a considerable extent by the continued investment of foreign capital in our securities.

The import entries at New York, embracing foreign dry goods and general merchandise, for the week ending, were $9,000,672, as against $5,314,145 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of domestic produce, other than gold and silver, were $6,500,778, against $3,788,239 same week in 1870. The exports of gold and silver were $767,580, against $2,-660,000 same week in 1870. The exports of specie from New York for the week ending August 12 were $1,000 in gold and $1,000 in silver. Specie paid into the New York office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,551,780. The gold balances in the assistant treasury at New York, exclusive of foreign specie, for the corresponding week in 1871, and 1870, stand as $241,096,926, against $183,870,329 in same time last year, an increase of $54,226,918. The currency value of exports of domestic produce from the United States for 29 weeks, ending July 29, 1871, were

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
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THE CINCINNATI CONTROVERSY.

It is a mistake to assume, as many do, that in the controversy for some time going on in Cincinnati concerning the Sunday laws, all the Germans are in opposition. On the contrary, we are assured that very many German church people are supporters of the laws in question, and, indeed, those were not the only representatives of their nationality who, a few days ago, met together and passed resolutions in harmony with the American, or, in Teutonic phraseology, the Puritan view of the subject. How many were present at that meeting, or what proportion of the Germans of Cincinnati approve of its action we are quite unable to say. It is, however, probable that the assembly was attended not only by all the Germans there who hold what are distinctively styled evangelical opinions in religion, but also by many of the same nationality who, on the ground of good taste and good feeling, deprecate the spirit in which the subject is agitated by a portion of their compatriots.

We need not say, everybody knows that in Germany the churches in general do not recognize the Sabbath as a Christian institution, and do not enjoin or inculcate the duty of observing Sunday or the Lord's day with sabbatic strictness. It is, therefore, not surprising to find some of the German pastors of Cincinnati engaged in the struggle on the side of the assailants of the Sunday laws. One of them, the Rev. G. W. Essig, is a late number of a newspaper edited by him, discusses the subject at considerable length. To him, laws enacted in the interest of temperance and laws enacted in the interest of Sunday keeping appear to rest on the same foundation, and to be inexpedient for the same reasons. He denies that compulsory laws of the kind are at all morally adapted to elevate the people to a higher level of morality, and holds that no one can think them thus adapted who does not think morality and monkish asceticism synonymous terms. Instead of theoretical arguments he appeals to experience in support of his denial. On the whole continent of Europe, he says, in Germany for instance, Sabbath laws and temperance laws are unknown. Whosoever chooses goes to church, and then with wife and child spends a pleasant Sunday afternoon in the enjoyment of a glass of beer or wine. Is, therefore, asks Mr. Eisenlohr, the morality of the Germans inferior to that of the strait-laced Puritans, who drink only water? Are crimes more frequent among the former, or are the people less civilized? or is drunkenness more common there than here? The Pastor says, no, nothing of the kind can be affirmed. In spite of Sunday laws, he alleges that there is less moral refinement here than there, the number of crimes is rather greater than less, while experience teaches that, with the rigor of temperance laws drunkards become more numerous, as forbidden fruit is doubly attractive, and drinking in public being prohibited, secret drinking becomes common. These laws, he concludes, not only fail to advance morality, but are positively injurious to it by promoting hypocrisy, and by undermining respect for law in general, as no one has any scruples about transgressing or evading statutes evidently foolish, unjust and immoral. The pastor, therefore, calls for the abrogation of the objectionable laws not only in the interest of personal and civic freedom, but equally on moral and religious grounds. They seem to him the last death-throes of Puritanism, which still walks about in our day like a ghost from a darker time which, however, must soon disappear before the sunshine of an age advanced in culture.

We have given the pastor's argument with some fullness because our readers are concerned in knowing upon what grounds some religious Germans think that they can consistently labor for the destruction of our American Sabbath. In fact, with their prepossessions on the subject of the day and in the recollection of the German mode of keeping it, they easily make common cause with those of their countrymen who regard it as a mere holiday. Hence the fact ity with which Pastor Eisenlohr confounds or identifies legislation for the protection of Sunday with legislation to enforce abstinence from intoxicating drink. By combining two things so different, or looking at them from the same point of view, he is enabled to present the Sunday laws in an odious light, and to argue against them with considerable plausibility.

In reality, however, they are two perfectly distinct subjects, which have no proper connection with each other. By whatever arguments prohibitory liquor laws may be recommended, it cannot be said that they command the approval of the American people. But the decent observance of the first day of the week, as enforced by legislation, is at present overwhelmingly sustained by the public opinion of the country. We say nothing about any authoritative divine sanction of the institution, but speak merely of the fact. Introduced by the first settlers in all the colonies, and at length incorporated with the legislation of all the States, the custom is now inwrought with the habits of thought and life of the native American population. After all necessary concessions and abatements on the score of individual opinion and laxity of practice, its recognition must be admitted to be a national sentiment, in the strict sense of the terms. The custom is cherished by the people as a vital element in their temporal and spiritual welfare. Young people may find it irksome, and may wish for emancipation, but as they grow older they generally find the exercises and the recollections of the day associated with their most sacred and most pleasing memories, while the reasons for maintaining the custom seem to them satisfactory. For one thing, believing that the prevalence of Christianity in the country is essential to individual and national prosperity, they believe that the maintenance of the Christian Sabbath is necessary to the subsistence of Christianity. It is easy to show from heathen as well as from New Testament and Patristic testimony that the first day of the week was observed in the earliest Christian times as a "stated day" for worship and religious instruction. The day has been observed for these purposes with greater or less strictness ever since. When the church became connected with the Roman empire, suitable enactments for keeping the day were introduced into the imperial codes. In Germany at the present time, where church and State are united, Sunday, though not observed with Scottish austerity, is still sternly protected by legislation, rigorous laws forbidding certain week-day occupations and all acts disturbing or tending to distrb worship in the churches; a decisive refutation of Mr. Eisenlohr's statement cited above. In this country we think ourselves fortunate in having no established church. Here religion depends wholly for support on the personal interest and voluntary contributions of the people. But having received the custom of observing the Christian Sabb ath, either as one of the ordinances of the Christian religion, or as essential to its cultivation, they threw around the day the protection of the laws. These laws have, in general, commanded the cheerful approval of the American people on the grounds equally of right and expediency. It is manifestly right that Christians are secured by the laws in the enjoyment of leisure for the exercise of worship and for religious instruction, and it is manifestly expedient that all are, in like manner, secured in the enjoyment of one day in seven as a day of rest. In fact, Sunday or the Christian Sabbath, is so deeply and firmly fixed in the minds of the American people as a sacred day, that the decent observance of it is identified with their most solemn, moral and religious relations. Contempt for the day implies contempt for much more, and seldom fails to involve extensive demoralization. Indeed, there can hardly be a reasonable doubt that to abrogate the day by removing the legal restraints by which it is now surrounded, or to allow it to become a mere holiday, would have a disastrous effect upon our character and subsequent career as a nation; an apprehension that will seem frivolous or unfounded only to persons who have no sufficient knowledge of either American history or American institutions.

Indeed, the most discouraging feature in the Cincinnati controversy and in the German criticisms which it has called forth in other quarters, is the spirit of reckless contempt with which these foreign advocates of change refer to our American traditions. Pastor Eisenlohr's argument quoted above, as was to be expected, from his education and position, is an exceedingly favorable specimen of the most decorous manner in which they are assailed, but even he makes a poor display of the intellectual and moral qualities necessary to a just appreciation of the question at issue. In his opinion our Sunday laws are a mere remnant of Puritanism, a ghost from a darker time still stalking abroad amid the refulgence of this nineteenth century. In all German speeches and writings on the subject the words Puritanism and Puritan play an important part as the names of certain abominations which to be hated need but to be—not seen—but heard of. Ignorance, narrow-mindedness and defective civilization are also flung about as potent words in the same writings and speeches. We once heard a somewhat celebrated gentleman, a professor in a German University on a visit to this country, deliberately and calmly express the conviction that our American Sunday laws are incompatible with civilization. The man of science had experienced difficulty in getting a glass of beer that day, it being Sunday, and we ascribed the shocking sentiment to momentary irritation. That, however, was a mistake; the opinion, we have since learned, is a common one among a certain class of our German fellow-citizens. But the word which our German friends seem fondest of using in the controversy is the word *mucker*. In their vocabulary all who oppose their innovation are *muckers*. The word has a history by which it has become fraught with an opprobriousness of meaning which it is impossible to convey completely by any single English term. The two words "canting hypocrites" render it most nearly. These representatives of a higher civilization, after a sojourn of only a few years among us, combining to attack and overthrow one of our most venerable customs, can think of no more appropriate term wherewith to designate its defenders than the phrase canting hypocrites! The fact is not creditable either to their taste or their understandings. Were these people as well educated as they fancy themselves to be, they would know that the customs and institutions of a people are founded in and developed with their history, and that thus intimately bound together, one of them can not be destroyed without detriment at least to the others. Hence it may often be expedient to maintain even a disagreeabe or very inconvenient custom for the sake of the integrity of the body, or to avoid the moral lesion certain to result from disruption. Equal ignorance of history is exhibited in their perpetual use or rather misuse of the word Puritan. In the phraseology of our German friends it is a term of mere cant, flung about in the haphazard way in which words of reproach are apt to be used. Whatever influence Puritanism may once have had upon the popular view of the Christian Sabbath, the day is now upheld and defended on philosophical and patriotic grounds as essential to the preservation of religion among us, and as in itself a blessing of inestimable value in its moral and physical influences. It is not merely an American institution, but the cherished institution still of the great nation from whom we derived it in our origin. In Great Britain, as in the United States, it commands the cordial support of statesmen and philosophers in whom it would be absurd to recognize any sympathy with Puritanism in any form. In fact the use of the word to which we allude is a mere blunder of ignorance.

In another direction the German assailants of our American Sunday show a deplorable lack of insight and just intelligence. Failing to perceive, as we have already remarked, how the observance of the day is historically grounded in our past and complicated with other institutions, they also fail to discern the present relations of the subject to themselves. Brought up in a country having an established church, a society divided into classes and a standing army, where the masses are ruled *paternally*, that is as a righteous father rules his children, the entire condition of the people is different from what it is in this Republic. Relieved in people there have no public responsibilities, and are not required to exercise thought or forecast with reference to the general good, the commonwealth. The old traditions of royalty and aristocracy and the usages of a thousand years regulate the life of society, while the religious instruction of the people is provided for by the ecclesiastical part of the Government. Under such a system it may be well for the people that they are enabled to indulge in "the free, joyous, thoughtless, exultant life" to which, when left behind, they look back with so much satisfaction. But it is remarkable that even half educated Germans fail to perceive on their arrival in this country that, placed in new conditions, new duties and responsibilities have been imposed upon them. Though not called upon to become sombre, austere or Puritanical, they are called upon to comprehend, if possible, not only the institutions but the life of this great Republic, and to accept its existing civilization as having rights of its own. It is their obvious duty to inquire regarding any proposed change, not only whether it would be agreeable to themselves, but how it would be likely to affect their children and how the abrogation of the old would probably affect other elements of the population, whose interests they, in their moral character of republicans, are bound to respect. Indeed, it is by no means certain that the Germans themelves, transferred to this dry and inflammatory climate and to our democratic society, do not stand in need of those social and legal restraints which are confessedly necessary to keep the native and Irish population in order. At present it is admitted that in Germany the people are able to meet together and enjoy themselves in moderation and quiet. But this admirable self-control must be the result of prolonged training in connection with the surrounding social system, as according to Tacitus, their ancestors were fearfully given to drunkenness and to quarreling in their cups. In the fourteenth century Dante referred to them as the guzzling Germans (li Tedeschi lurchi) and a couple of centuries later Erasmus gives them a horribly bad name for their intemperance. But however it might be with the Germans, it is certain that as regards other elements of our population the abrogation of these legal restraints which now secure a reasonable measure of Sabbath quiet, would soon result in disorders of a kind to render the day a nuisance instead of a blessing.

The postal telegraph experiment made by the English government has already been referred to in these columns. It has now had a year's experience, and the results are of a most satisfactory character. The price paid by the government was $37,500,000, the interest of which, at three and a quarter per cent, was $1,218,750 for the year; while the working expenses were $2,350,000 additional, making a total of $3,568,750. The gross earnings for the year have, however, reached the handsome figure of $3,992,900, leaving a government balance of $424,250, which, considering that the first year of such an enterprise is always the most expensive, and that the tariff was fixed at the low rate of twelve cents for twenty words, must be reckoned a decided success. We observe that a writer in the New York *Tribune* includes in the expenses two million dollars additional for construction, but even if the interest on this sum be embraced in the aggregate expenses, a margin of profit is still left. In all probability the working costs will next year be diminished considerably below the present figures, while the receipts will without question increase from year to year. As an illustration of how some governments endeavor to benefit their people, and make money by the operation, while others consent to see them robbed by grasping monopolists, without being benefited a penny's worth, a comparison of this system with our own is interesting.

Mr. Greeley is defining his position on the Presidential question. He disavows hostility to General Grant's administration, but does not favor his nomination. While deeming discussion now premature, he "is prepared to give his reasons at the proper time." And this right, he holds, belongs to every Republican, and there should be no penalty for exercising it. Mr. Greeley concludes by saying:

> When a Republican National Convention, fairly chosen after free organization and the frank interchange of opinions, shall have nominated Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, we expect to urge all Republicans to give them a hearty, effective support, whether they be or be not of those whose original preference has been gratified. Until that time Mr. Greeley will maintain the perfect and equal right of every Republican to indicate and justify his preference, whether it favors the incumbent or some other Republican. And he must regard that as a mistaken, suicidal policy which would deny to any one the right so to do, foreclosing discussion on the unjustified assumption that a choice has already been virtually made.

MR. CHASE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

In Saturday's Commercial we gave the substance of an important letter written by Hon. H. B. Stanton, a life-long anti-slavery worker, to an influential member of the Republican party, in which he expressed a belief that if Democracy could rise far enough above its prejudices and insincerities to frankly and faithfully accept the Reconstruction Acts and Amendments, and nominate a candidate in whom determination to enforce them rigidly and impartially the non-partisan voters of the country could confide, it would probably carry the next Presidential election. A similar opinion is, we observe, entertained by Chief Justice Chase; who, while disclaiming any political aspirations of a personal character, has again, since the date of his letter to Vallandigham, indicated in a still more marked and unreserved manner, indicated his interest in the new departure, and his desire that the Democratic party should place itself in hearty accord with the advanced views of its most liberal and progressive members.

About a week after the Ohio Convention, the Democracy of Wood county, West Virginia, held a convention at Parkersburg, and adopted a series of resolutions, in the main resembling, although less denunciatory, and in some respects considerably more liberal than those of the Vallandigham platform. Subsequently a number of conservative gentlemen of both parties agreed to submit the resolutions to Mr. Chase, and request him to give his views concerning them. The resolutions were forwarded with a letter which, after citing the admiration of its subscribers for his private and political virtues, and their belief that he was "the only person who could fill the Executive chair with satisfaction to the entire people," says:

> "It may be premature to agitate the issues which are being forced upon the country, but your friends desire to stand upon no equivocal ground in the coming contest. They have, therefore, drawn up the enclosed platform as embodying what are their principles, and what they believe you will accept as the principles for a national platform."

The fourth of these resolutions, which are fourteen in number, is as follows:

> "*Resolved*, That while we do not approve the means employed, to adopt the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, we nevertheless hold that, having been promulgated by all departments of the Government, and having been submitted to by the people, they are parts of the constitution of the United States, and are to be respected and obeyed as such."

On the margin, and referring to this resolution, he also wrote:

> "It would be better to strike out all reference to means of adoption. No statement will please; to many it will offend."

In the ninth resolution he interpolated the words "or fraud," following the original word "force," so as to read—

> "We have neither the purpose nor the wish to impose our institutions *by force or fraud* upon any people," etc.

Copies of the original resolutions, with accompanying letters, were also sent at the same time to John Quincy Adams, and various other representative conservative men of the different States of the Union, with the intention of making their replies public, when received; a fact of which Mr. Chase was notified. The personal disclaimer of the Chief Justice as to his own candidature, will carry different weight with different men. There is, we think, not only reason to doubt that he would be perfectly willing to accept the nomination on such a platform, but also a strong probability that he is engineering to obtain it. It rests with the party whether these principles are to enter into the Presidential contest of next year.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

"Our mothers and fathers are eating their children. Our husbands are doing the same with their wives. Grown up children are killing our brothers and sisters, and, in some instance their fathers and mothers for food." These sentences form a portion of the letter from a Christian Persian printed in one of the of yesterday, and completely confirm the most distressing details formerly published concerning the prevailing famine in Persia. Probably few persons having any real knowledge of the East were imposed upon by the letter in which, ten days ago, the Shah's Ambassador in London endeavored to discredit the reports by which the world had been so deeply horrified. One of the first principles of Persian morality is the doctrine taught in the Gulistan of Sadi, a book memorized in the schools of Iran, that "a falsehood tending to peace is better than a disturbing truth." No doubt, the Ambassador's quiet of mind was seriously interfered with by the dispatches which stated that the graveyards were violated by his countrymen in search of food. Not that his sympathies were painfully appealed to but that his national pride and his sense of dignity were wounded among the infidels; whereupon he furnished the *Times* newspaper with the ingenious explanation that the story about the the cemeteries as the most convenient places in which to distribute food to the people. As if Mussulman grave-yards *were* adapted for such a purpose, or as if at the great cities with their maidans and gardens better localities could not be found! There can not be a doubt that the minister well knows that there is not sufficient excuse for such a famine in Persia, and that its prevalence affords overwhelming evidence of the barbarism and shame of the despotism by which the land is misruled and consumed. Though besides the deserts, portions of the country are more or less unproductive, immense tracts are so fertile, yielding two abundant harvests in the year, that more than sufficient food is produced to feed the entire population, even in unfavorable years. But the means of intercommunication between different provinces are so wretched, that the superfluity of one region is not available for the advantage of another suffering want. The importance of remedying this state of things has been repeatedly urged upon the Government during the last forty years by the representatives of the Western powers, but all in vain. As for the people, they are so demoralized by ages of slavery as to be incapable of taking the necessary measures for themselves. Indeed, individuals have there poor encouragement to put forth enterprise either for their own or the public good, as the first indications of prosperity are certain to draw down upon them the exactions of the *begter beg*, or Governor of the province in which they dwell. Fearful famines, it is true, occur in India also, as the reader knows, from defective or impossible intercommunication. But for many years the rulers of India have been faithfully laboring by digging canals, making roads and building railways, to render such calamities impossible. In reference to the present famine in Persia we must not neglect to mention that it is believed to be in part the result of the increased attention given during the last few years to the cultivation of opium and cotton, especially the latter. Large tracts of land formerly producing wheat and barley, have been turned into cotton fields. As our war with the South was the cause which gave such an impulse to the cotton culture in the old world, it may be said, in a sense, to be the cause of the Persian famine, another illustration how intimately the fortunes of nations the most remote are now bound together.

We notice that the Tory press of England is airing a prediction said to have been made by Lord Palmerston concerning Gladstone—namely, that he would first ruin the constitution of Great Britain, and then die in a mad-house. His defeat of the Army Purchase system by the revocation of the royal warrant is adduced as the realization of the first part of the prophecy, while his rapidly failing health is regarded as propitious for the other half. Our transatlantic contemporaries mistake the significance of Palmerston's prophecy. What he really meant was that, in recognition of Gladstone's important public services to his country, the Queen would probably elevate him to a seat in the House of Lords.

Recent events in Germany have very strikingly shown how completely the once fearful punishment of excommunication has been divested of its ancient terrors. The indifference of the Italians on the subject has been piously referred to the inherent frivolity of the race, or else to their intense political feeling, causing them to forget for a while the spiritual woes by incurring which their temporal wishes have been gratified. In neither of these ways is it possible to explain satisfactorily the very slight impression which spiritual thunderbolts produce upon the minds of Germans, who are undoubtedly earnest in character, and in the judgment of charity, devout adherents of the Catholic Church. As we remarked a day or two ago, a Protestant cannot help wondering at the coolness with which Dr. Doellinger bears up under the weight of such ecclesiastical denunciations as merely read by himself make an unbeliever of delicate nerves tremble. But there are better illustrations. The Bishop of Ermeland, some weeks ago, pronounced the greater excommunication against Prof. Wolf, of the Catholic Seminary, in Braunsberg, because he had refused to accept the dogma of infallibility. By the way, the Professor was first forbidden to teach in the college, but the Prussian Minister of public instruction refused to recognize the Episcopal order of suspension. Now whoever eats, or drinks, or bows to, or holds any intercourse with a person placed under the greater excommunication, by the mere act incurs the lesser excommunication, which also involves terrible penalties. And yet, when the Professor's birthday shortly afterwards came around, the entire Catholic community, including the priests who had embraced the new dogma, waited upon the excommunicated Professor to congratulate him on the return of the interesting anniversary.

A still more remarkable instance of contempt for Papal authority lately occurred in Munich. Professor Zenger, of the University, who had declared against the new dogma, was at the point of death, and applied for the appropriate rites of his church. These his priest declined to administer unless he would recant his heterodox opposition to the decree of the Council; whereupon Professor Friedrich, who had been excommunicated, gave the dying man the desired sacraments. As the orthodox priests also refused to perform the funeral rites of the church for the departed, the same excommunicated Professor Friedrich, dressed in full canonicals, again took their place, while more than twenty thousand people, among them the Rector of the University, both the Burgomasters of Munich, a majority of the City Council, and all the most prominent citizens, escorted to the grave the remains of the man who had been true to his convictions in death. In view of such facts it does not appear, however Dr. Doellinger may feel, that his friends and supporters are likely to make peace with the Court of Rome by yielding the points in dispute. Indeed, in the able German journal from which we have derived the foregoing statements, the confident belief is expressed that nothing can save the Catholic Church in Germany but its entire separation from Rome.

Last week we republished from an English journal a remarkable letter, written by a veteran English vagrant to the Secretary of the Charity Organization Society. We now learn that the facts therein stated have since been tested and found to be substantially correct, and that in consequence of the letter and the inquiries to which it gave rise, the English Poor Law system is undergoing a thorough ventilation. The obvious moral to be deduced from the narrative in question is, that no piecemeal legislation will ever extirpate vagrancy, and that the conditions under which relief is given must be made far more stringent. Under the present system the right of an unlimited number of people to travel over the country, to receive lodging, supper and breakfast at the public expense, is recognized. The fiction is, of course, that they are in search of work, but no sort of verification is ever attempted, nor is any inquiry made as to whether, in the quarter to which the wanderer is ostensibly directing his steps, there is any need of labor. The consequence is, that so far from repressing vagrancy and pauperism, the system of casual relief has increased and fostered it. It is proved by statistics that these vagrants are for the most part, if not criminals, at least on the verge of crime—deserters from the army, runaway apprentices, and idle vagabonds who prefer any form of life, no matter how debasing, to any form of work. On the lowest possible calculation it is computed that more than forty per cent. of England's vagrants actually belong to the criminal classes, fifty-eight per cent. are only waiting for some opportunity to commit crime without detection, while only two per cent. can be fairly estimated as being really poor, honest men in search of employment. There are in England 560 "casual wards" for the reception of these wayfarers. Established with the most benevolent intentions they have become among the most fruitful sources of the criminal population of that country. In them the tricks of mendicancy and theft are said to be taught as a profession, and it is stated that hundreds of men and women who have from necessity entered these hotbeds of vice and sloth, without any evil purpose whatever, have left them hopelessly demoralized. If the startling revelations of the letter in question shall enable the legislative authorities to deal comprehensively and successfully with the bitter problem of English pauperism, the writer, confessed incorrigible as he is, will deserve the thanks of the whole country.

In view of the appointment of Earl Russell as England's arbitrator in the Alabama claims, the selection by the President of Charles Francis Adams as the representative of the interests of the United States, is particularly gratifying. While the principles upon which these claims are to be decided are quite definite and clear, and while it is not for a moment to be supposed that Lord Russell purposes in any manner to depart from the line of strict impartiality, yet the facts that the escape of the pirate vessel from an English port occurred during his administration, that in the diplomatic controversies of which it subsequently formed the subject, his arguments were adroit and ingenious, rather than frank and ingenuous—and that he steadily, indeed somewhat violently, opposed the ratification of the treaty, upon the grounds that the Alabama clauses contained an implied censure of himself, are of sufficient significance to warrant us in the belief that whenever there is room for a doubt he will not fail to give England the full benefit of it, and this as much for the reason that the Russell of 1871 desires to be consistent with the Russell of 1862, as for any other cause. We should not be surprised to learn that the acceptance of Mr. Adams was chiefly owing to the appointment of Russell, of whose probable selection by the Crown our own administration was doubtless informed. Mr. Adams is quite a match for Lord Russell, whether in diplomatic ability, knowledge of the facts involved in the case, or the principles of international law which relate to them, and he will probably feel an honorable pride in again meeting his old adversary, whose wiliness never worsted him.

We referred the other day to the new system of protective imposts adopted by the colony of New South Wales. From late Melbourne files we learn that the question of protection, versus free trade, is agitating the whole colony, and there seems a strong probability that a few years more experience of the blessings of free trade will convert the entire people to protectionist views. Referring to the fact that the new Premier, though long a free trader, was obliged to summon strong protectionists to his support, the Melbourne *Age* says:

> "Day after day we have had dinned into our ears the assurance that protection was dead and buried. The last general election gave such spirits to the free-traders that they no longer feared even the ghost of their hug-bear. And yet, now that an opportunity is afforded them of showing their strength, they shrink from the trial of conclusions. It now appears that it is the free trade cause that is moribund. We have at least the assurance of its chief organ in the colony for the fact that no government founded on its principles could possibly be a permanent one. This is a humiliating confession to be made by a public journal that has preached a six years' crusade against protection. It has besought both the educated and uneducated classes to accept its dicta, if but in ever so small a degree, and it has ransacked the files of foreign prints, and eagerly published every scrap of evidence that it conceived would shake the popular faith in the economic system it condemned. And yet is forced to declare to-day that it is further off than ever from converting a stubborn people that protection is bad for them."

When free-traders are thus enjoined to give their support in the Assembly to a protectionist government, while their organ busily employs itself in the work of conversion outside, it looks a good deal like an open confession of failure.

If it be true, as reported by our yesterday's cable telegrams, that Russia has formed an alliance with France against Austria and Germany, the prediction which we made a few days ago that the meeting between the Emperors William and Francis Joseph would be found to refer to the military designs of Russia upon the Danubian principalities, will be fulfilled to the letter. Nor is the report as improbable as at first sight it would seem to be. France is quite as likely to take counsel of her hatred against Bismarck as of her own necessities; while notwithstanding the recent friendly conference at Ems between the Kaiser and the Czar, it should not be forgotten that the good understanding between the courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin has been merely personal, and that the great body of the Russian nation entertain very decided feelings of dislike toward Germany and the Germans at large. We have already mentioned that it is the General belief in Russia that a Russian settlement of the Eastern question can only be made by dictating it at Vienna, and it is certain that France can have no hope of revenge or remedy for her terrible overthrow at the hands of Germany, except through coalition with a power stronger than herself. It is said, too, that when Thiers undertook his mission to the courts of Europe in search of assistance for France, he was particularly delighted with his reception by Russia, and by the excellent disposition which he found there. He is reported to have said that he believed Russia wished for nothing so much as for the power to help France; but that she could do nothing, because her armament was incomplete, and her army in process of reconstruction. If it be replied that the secret treaty with Prussia debarred Russia from affording any help to France, the answer is that however this may have been, the fact that the Czar had previously offered his intervention upon the basis of the integrity of the French territory, proves that he looked with dissatisfaction upon the growing supremacy of Germany, and stood ready, upon opportunity, to aid in crippling it. Since that time Russia has thoroughly reorganized her military forces, which from 700,000 men have been increased to 1,200,000; has repaired her fortifications on the Black Sea, increased her fleet on those waters, added to her Baltic fleet in a similar manner, strengthened her Cronstadt fortifications and put her whole coasts in a defensive condition. Not long ago, indeed, the Ministry was severely criticised for these enormous and costly preparations, but was sustained alike by the Czar and the sentiment of the people. A little while ago Gortschakoff said, in answer to a question addressed to him, that Russia was arming herself for the preservation of the peace. Translated into the vernacular, and read in the light of our latest telegrams, this would seem to have been a diplomatic mode of announcing that she was getting ready to break it.

The writer of a paper in the September *Galaxy*, on agriculture and agricultural labor in the South—himself evidently a Southern planter—while his general view of the subject is perhaps somewhat too sombre, gives a number of statements respecting the industrial, mental and moral habits of the negroes, which are in the main decidedly encouraging. As a general thing the freedmen are said to be obedient and respectful, efficient and honest; and the writer states that if they were left undisturbed by political tricksters of both parties, they would gradually settle down into a body of laborers better than any on earth. The necessity of adopting a general plan of hiring, of agreeing upon some well understood rate of wages, and some method of putting astop to the custom, now so common, of enticing another man's laborers from him by offering higher wages, is urged with considerable emphasis, as is also the importance of laws entirely abolishing night traffic in rural districts, a practice which is said to open the door to more drunkenness and petty thieving than all other causes combined. Large planters must, it is said, give way to a greater number of smaller ones, and large landowners must divide up their lands and rent them to permanent tenants, and the writer adds that the South can never really prosper as long as the present insane custom prevails of neglecting to raise corn, hogs and small grain, in order that a great deal of cotton may be planted, while the importance of using home made composts instead of manufactured fertilizers, is forcibly dwelt upon. As a Southern presentation of the labor problem in the reconstructed States the paper is instructive and interesting.

Some of our Democratic contemporaries, who are constantly raving of trampled rights, and scenting a nigger in the air, might learn a wholesome lessen from their political *confere* Pollard, the Southern historian, of "Lost Cause" authorship and fame. The success and progress of the negro since emancipation have set him pondering over the compensations which attended the late war, and caused him to revise his estimate of it. He has the honesty and the manhood to admit that the "loss of constitutional liberty," over which the Southern malcontents and their Northern allies have made such a hideous to-do, is wholly an imaginary grievance, while he declares Jeff Davis to have ruled immeasurably more harshly than Lincoln, and the "tyranny" of the United States Government to have been the largest liberty in comparison with the despotism of the Confederacy. In the abolition of slavery, he says, the South "got rid of a garment of shame where it was not a shirt of fire," and that in the loss of what was formerly a reproach to them all over the world—their unworthy leadership, their bitter prejudices, their enormous blindness and conceit, they found a positive and beneficial gain. He calls upon the people of the South to forsake whatever remnants of their old opinions respecting the inferiori y and helplessness of the negro still cling them; to bury out of sight their remaining dogmas and conceits, to accept at its proper value the new revelation of the new circumstances in the Lord Cause into a Lost Curse. We commend these wise and liberal utterances to the thoughtful consideration of all whom it may concern; because, when Kings change their garments it is proper that their retainers should alter their own liveries.

There is not the slightest necessity fo the cholera panic which, we observe, a large number of our contemporaries seem bent on creating. While it is true that the pestilence is gradually spreading Westward, it is evidently making very slow progress; and with due precautionary measures on the part of our municipal and sanitary authorities, there is no good reason why it should reach here this summer, if at all. No evidence exists to prove that any cases have occurred among German emigrants bound to our ports, as was lately alleged. The back of our heated season is broken, and thus far the summer has been unusually free from epidemic disorders; owing, probably, to the moderate range of the thermometer for a number of weeks past. It is not likely that we shall experience much more extremely hot weather during the remainder of the season. Of course every preparation should be made against it, so that if it comes it may find our house swept and garnished instead of noisome and foul, but, with cleanliness and caution, there is at present no reason for any one to go into a scare. Let it be remembered that fear invites contagion.

It is well that Pennsylvania Republicans should know what the Democrats think of their prospect in the State. A Philadelphia correspondent of the *World*, who professes to have traveled considerably in the Southern range of counties, speaks hopefully, and concerning the prospect in general says:

> "Under the efficient management of Col. Wallace, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, the organization of the Democrats is proceeding in the most satisfactory manner. There is a quiet activity perceptible everywhere—an activity backed by that earnestness which only the importance of the contest and the confident assurance of success could inspire. As a consequence our people are ready to go into the fight thoroughly disciplined and ready to present an unbroken front to the enemy. * * * Let me, in conclusion, assure you that so far as the prospects of the Democracy in this city and State are concerned, they are in the highest degree encouraging. We shall carry both as certainly as that a fair election is held, and that, let me state, the Democrats are determined upon having, or they will know the reason why."

That Wallace has adopted the policy of a "still hunt," as affording the only possible hope of carrying the State, is well known, and it will be the safer course for the Republicans to look out for great activity of this sort on the part of their opponents, and be correspondingly active themselves. We believe the above is nine-tenths brag; but let us take them at their word, and bring out the full Republican vote.

Mr. Charles Fenno Hoffman, the poet and novelist of the past generation, is still living, an inmate of an insane asylum in Pennsylvania, where he has been for twenty years.

Late news from China represents affairs as having taken a turn decidedly favorable to foreigners. The party desirous of war, in the ascendant at the time of the Tien-Tsin massacre, and since until lately, is reported defeated by the party of peace, at the head of which stands Mr. Burlingame's friend, Prince Kung, and which is also supported by the Empress. This is the news, which may go for what it is worth. At the same time we doubt, whether from any such sudden apparent change at the Court of Pekin, foreigners are warranted in concluding that the permanent policy of the empire has been seriously affected. Time only will show.

Notwithstanding the educational progress which England has made within the past few years, it is evident that considerable space is still left for improvement. In a recent parliamentary debate on the new school law, Sir John Lubbock said he felt a few days before looked through a set of books adopted by the two largest educational societies, and adapted to the revised code. In the pages devoted to geography Iceland was described as being in America, while in the botanical portion sago was said to be, "according to some eminent authorities, not exactly black, as it appears, but of a dark blue color." The seed of the sweet pea was described as not much larger than a small pin's head, and yet as containing, "compactly folded up, a large branching flowery plant." Seals, whales, prawns and shrimps were said to be fish, and that fishes had no voice, except seals and whales. Insects, they were told, had their uses, and a fly was stated to keep the warm air pure and wholesome by its constant zig-zag flight. These citations, it is said, produced considerable merriment in the House of Commons; and yet it is probable that not one-half of the members, if requested to point out Chicago on the map, could have put their fingers within five hundred miles of it. Quite recently an English gentleman of means and leisure, published a challenge offering to stake twenty-five hundred dollars against a similar amount that he could prove the world was a flat body, instead of round. The challenge being accepted, the trial, which was very simple, was proceeded with. Three long staves of equal length were placed in the ground at a distance of three miles apart, when a telescope being brought into use, it was clearly and unmistakably perceived that the center shaft was five feet above the line of the telescope, which, of course, proved that the earth was not flat, but oval. The loser, however, denounced the winner as a swindler and imposter, notwithstanding the fact that the arbitrators were unanimous in their decision in his favor. So persistently, indeed, did the unfortunate theorist annoy his opponent that he was at last compelled, for his own protection, to prosecute him for libel, and a verdict of three hundred dollars damages was returned. England has Oxford and Cambridge, it is true, but she has also multitudinous ignorance breeding institutions to counteract them. Take care of the primers.

The fates would seem to be in favor of Governor Leslie of Kentucky. At least it is seldom that a public officer is afforded so excellent an opportunity of distinguishing himself on the side of law and order as within so short a period after his election. Within a few hours from the closing of the polls on Monday, a disguised party of men, whose votes had just before helped to make him Governor of Kentucky, attacked the jail at the capital of the state, and forcibly took therefrom two colored men, unconvicted of any crime, and hung them without judge or jury. It is charged that one of the men thus summarily put to death was a participant in the riot which occurred the day before, and that the other had been guilty of a nameless crime. It is not claimed, however, that any danger existed either of their escape from prison or from the operations of law. Now the question is, will this nocturnal outrage meet the hot of his political friends and supporters the legitimate fruit of his teachings from the platform, and does he approve and sanction it? If he does not, there is but one way in which he can make it known to the satisfaction of the people, and that is by employing all the powers and resources at his command to bring these midnight murderers to justice. It is true that Democratic Governors of Kentucky are, as a general thing, somewhat famous for losing the trail of such criminals, as witness the case of Governor Stevenson and the Ku-Klux assault on the colored mail agent of the United States; but this last outrage was participated in by so numerous a gang that it is morally certain some will be identified, if the slightest effort is made to do so. Governor Leslie is not now the candidate of a party, but the Executive of the Commonwealth. Will he act as such?

A Royal Commission, appointed by the English Government, has carefully examined the whole subject of vaccination, and all the objections which popular prejudice has urged against the practice. The result is, the unanimous opinion that vaccination affords a sufficient protection against small-pox in its most virulent form, and an almost absolute guarantee against death from this scourge. Without vaccination the epidemic now prevailing in England would have become a regular pestilence, and perhaps proved as fatal as in the Middle Ages. The dimensions which the small-pox has at present assumed in the country is mainly due to neglect. Nor need any injurious consequences be apprehended to the human system from the introduction of the vaccinating matter, providing it is done with ordinary care and skill. The commission is, therefore, in favor of compulsory legislation on the subject. It is an unquestioned fact that, before the discovery of this preventive measure, whole nations were more than decimated by the small-pox. It was the greatest scourge of mankind, and still remains so wherever vaccination is unknown or neglected. This should certainly settle the question, if experience is worth anything. The Mikado of Japan has also rendered vaccination compulsory in the large cities of the empire. Quite recently a number of Japanese residents of Yokohoma, who had neglected or refused to obey the edict, were subjected to fine and imprisonment after being compelled to undergo the operation. We are teaching Japan some worthy lessons, but in this matter we should perhaps do well to learn from its example.

The Ottoman Porte has just issued a number of new and important regulations respecting the passage by merchant vessels of the Bosphorus and the Straits of the Dardanelles, which cannot fail to prove highly beneficial to navigation. According to the present rule ships going to the Black Sea are not obliged to stop at the Castles of the Dardanelles and lower a boat in order to land their firman. This measure exposes ships to great inconvenience, and also to some danger, on account of the strong currents running down and the narrowness of the part of the channel. It is now contemplated to station a man-of-war opposite Gallipoli, at a point of easy access for ships, and the firmans will be received on board the man-of-war. These "tatkerahs" appear to me to be the great impediment to navigation over this magnificent highway of nature. The water in Lake St. Clair is very shallow, compared with the other lakes, the depth ranging from eight to twenty miles, its breadth east and west being fifty miles. Its height above Lake Superior is determined at three hundred and thirteen feet, or nine hundred and twenty feet above the ocean. It has a shore line of about five hundred and eighty miles of navigable water, and probably one thousand islands. The surroundings are less mountainous than those of Lake Superior, and the country northward to Hudson Bay is represented as comparatively level. Neepigon, in Chippewa, signifies deep and clear water.

Alexander H. Stephens, in his paper, the Atlanta *Sun*, having thrown suspicion over the Democracy of the Louisville *Cour